

GREAT BRITAIN TO WITHDRAW IRELAND ARMY

(Continued from First Page.)

Under the terms of the peace treaty, Ulster is given the option of uniting with the Irish Free State or remaining out under her present status.

Sir James Craig is scheduled to leave Belfast for London tonight. He will confer with Premier Lloyd George tomorrow seeking elucidation of certain points in the Irish agreement as they affect Ulster.

The Sinn Féin cabinet is meeting at Dublin, but British officials do not anticipate that it will put any serious obstacles in the way of acceptance of the pact.

Lloyd George Expected To Blossom Out as Chief of New Democratic Party

By International News Service.
LONDON, Dec. 8.—(By telegraph.) Lloyd George is expected to blossom out as chief of the new Democratic party, it was learned today from sources close to Downing street.

It is understood that the new political organization will be known as the National Democratic Party.

Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, who was one of the chief instruments in effecting a peace compromise, and Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the Premier's chief political lieutenants.

Stronger Bond With U. S. Seen By Premier Due to Irish Peace

By International News Service.
LONDON, Dec. 8.—Premier Lloyd George, replying today to a message of congratulation from George Harvey, the American ambassador, said: "I believe that the Irish settlement removes the only obstacle existing between the two nations—America and Britain."

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The flag of the Irish free state will be a tricolor with three bars, one white, one green, and the other gold. It was decided today.

Greatest Gathering In History of Sinn Féin Peruses Peace Pact

By DANIEL O'CONNELL.
International News Service.
DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—All the Sinn Féin delegates who had participated in the peace conference, the secretariat, all the chiefs of the Irish Republican army, and all members of the Sinn Féin government were in Dublin when the cabinet council went into session at noon for study of the Irish peace agreement. It was the greatest gathering in the history of the Sinn Féin, and the most important.

It was learned from an authoritative source that Eamon de Valera would ask a certain proportion of Dail Eireann membership to yield their seats to southern Unionists, thus assuring the Protestants a right in the new Irish government.

Before the cabinet meeting de Valera conferred at Mansion House with a number of Ulster Nationalists. The Nationalists were loudly cheered as they entered.

The Unionists of South Ireland, have approved the settlement unanimously.

"I am proud to live and die in the new Irish Free State," declared Sir Maurice Dockrell, the only Unionist member of parliament from South Ireland. "I have sat in the imperial parliament for three years and it was

The Latest Word from Paris By Marie Suzanne



PARIS, France.
TWO afternoon gowns that illustrate the use of strips of tissue come from smart French houses to plead their cause. Chanel designed the model at the left, of black crepe de chine to show violet crepe de chine beneath. Its pointed skirt panels, also, are faced with the violet and bands of steel bead embroidery trim the front of the corsage.

A black cloth frock, with ribbons of black cloth looped at the ends making its skirt, is originated by Callot. It has the straight-across neckline, bell sleeves slit part of the way up and a wide girde of self tissue. The strips used for the skirt are of varying lengths, and thus achieve an irregular hemline.

TALBOT made the black velvet hat, with the oddly posed black wings and the rhinestone arrow.

made evident to me that Ireland could not receive justice there.

As a token of friendship the Sinn Féin minority in Ulster has decided to offer no objections to the Unionist parliament of North Ireland.

The Jewish residents in mass meeting adopted resolutions supporting the settlement and promising to cooperate for the future prosperity of Ireland.

Ship Loses Propeller at Sea.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Dec. 8.—A radio message picked up here last night said that the steamship Arizona, New York for Bahia, had lost her starboard propeller at a point 259 miles northeast of Balboa.

D. C. COAL USERS SAVING MONEY, AVER 'BARONS'

Even Lopping \$1 Per Ton Off Price Fails to Make Market Active.

"A long, hard winter for local coal barons, but grumpy for the consumer," is the way Washington coal dealers today characterized the local coal situation to The Washington Times.

Local coal dealers have one of the largest stocks of coal on hand ever recorded at this season of the year, they state, due to the fact that buyers are still on a strike and the almost unprecedented warm weather.

Even a drop in prices of nearly a dollar a ton this year, compared with last, has not brought out the early buyer, and with weather conditions still flirting with the local coal dealer, the outlook, from his viewpoint, is bad—very bad.

Yards Still Filled.
The normal consumption in Washington is approximately 1,500,000 tons. Last year's figures show that 1,502,896 tons were consumed in the District of Columbia, while the figures for the current year show that 1,223,000 tons have been brought in by the dealers—a drop of 280,811 tons—much of which is still in the yards of the local dealers.

Local quotations for the best grade of anthracite coal delivered ranged from \$15 to \$16.50 per ton, compared with \$16 and \$16.50 for the same coal last year. Bituminous coal, delivered, now ranges in price from \$8.75 to \$9 a ton, while last year's prices were \$10 to \$11.25 per ton delivered.

As a result of the decreased coal consumption in Washington and other cities, the national coal production figures, according to the National Coal Association, shows a considerable decline.

CONGRESS ASKED TO CHANGE LAWS BY DAUGHERTY

Attorney General Says Serious Defects Are Found in Many Statutes.

By H. K. REYNOLDS.
International News Service.

Nine specific legislative recommendations designed to remove defects in existing Federal statutes were brought to the attention of Congress today in the first annual report of Attorney General Daugherty. The report also contained a complete review of the work of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The Attorney General's recommendations for legislation were:

1. Making it a crime to kill a Federal officer while engaged in executing a process.

2. Authorizing the presence of stenographers at grand jury sessions.

3. A statute providing punishment for a single person who defrauds or attempts to defraud the United States.

4. Making it criminal to attempt to commit a crime against the United States.

5. Making it unlawful to send threatening letters through the mail.

6. A statute to authorize liquidation of claims for damages to vessels during the war.

7. Authorization of the appointment of eighteen additional Federal judges to relieve congestion in Federal courts.

8. Extension of the statute of limitations in prosecutions under bankruptcy laws from one to three years.

9. A law to permit appeal direct to the court of customs appeals on questions of law involved in decisions on appeals to reappraisal of importations.

Daugherty reported no decrease in the number of illicit distilling cases since the enactment of the prohibition law, and said that court calendars in some jurisdictions have been overtaxed with this class of cases.

At the close of the fiscal year 1920 22,087 cases were pending under the selective service act, and during this fiscal year, 1,331 cases were commenced. The number of prosecutions terminated in the year was 1,802, of which 148 were convictions. In the majority of these cases pleas of guilty were entered.

There were no decreases in the violations of the so-called disloyalty sections of the espionage act were reported by the Attorney General. Only six cases were commenced under the act during the fiscal year, and forty-one cases pending from the previous year were terminated.

As an organized system, Daugherty said, the white slave traffic practically has been broken up. A great many individual cases, however, still exist, and the department, he said, is making every effort to break up this practice.

The department discovered several organized rings which carry on traffic in stolen automobiles. The number of violations which came to the department during the fiscal year was 1,460, and there were 1,056 arrests.

Complaints under the peonage act increased during the year, and peonage was found to exist. Daugherty said, "to a shocking extent in Georgia, Alabama, and some parts of Texas." Several convictions have been secured and several prosecutions are pending.

The period covered by the report is the first complete fiscal year in which the national prohibition law has been in effect. "The growth," he reported in the number of liquor cases coming into the courts.

CHINESE NIPPON CONTROVERSY IS GRAVE PROBLEM

Parley May Be Forced to Pass Dispute Over Shantung and Kwantung.

By HARRY L. ROGERS.
International News Service.

While mollified to some extent by the Chinese conference delegation, which led to the resignation of five important Chinese representatives, had not abated today and are causing local worry to the other powers participating in the Far East discussions.

The insurgent element regards the promises exacted from the powers as "inflation" at the whole question of Chinese wrongs. They want to tackle outright the dangerously controversial status of the Chinese program.

Shantung and the matter of whether the 21 demands of Japan are to be considered valid.

Little or no progress has been made in the private discussions between China and Japan on Shantung. The Japanese have served notice that they are willing to relinquish Shantung province on condition that Japan retain one-half control of the Shantung railways.

The Chinese assert that this is an empty concession.

A sharp conflict over the validity of the twenty-one demands was squarely before the Far East committee today, as a result of Japan's notification that she will not give up Port Arthur and Dairen in Kwantung Province.

The Bowling Expert Horns in With Some Advice



FREIGHT RATES REVISION HEAVY TASK FOR I. C. C.

Annual Report Also Urges Outfitting of Wooden Passenger Cars.

By HARRY WARD.
International News Service.

Readjustment of railroad freight rates in accordance with changing conditions attendant upon the recovery of the United States and other countries from the effects of the world war is the most difficult task now confronting the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to its annual report submitted to Congress today.

The report covers the period from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921, and reviews the various rate readjustments effected by the commission since the sweeping increases granted to the railroads on August 26, 1920.

"Since that decision was promulgated, the commission pointed out, conditions throughout the country have changed to a marked degree. The general trend of commodity prices and of labor costs has been downward.

"Railroad earnings and expenses during the past year reflect the unsettled industrial conditions resulting from the economic adjustment following the war," the commission said.

Voluntaneous Changes.
Many changes have been made, the report said, since the increases announced in August, 1920. The commission estimated that at least a million changes involving changes in rates have been filed during the past year. Increases were made to remove discrepancies in the rate adjustments and classifications. Reductions in railroad revenue of millions of dollars have been incurred by these rate decreases.

In reviewing its work in granting payments to the railroads under the transportation act of 1920, the commission reported that \$430,520,307.37 had been certified to the carriers, and that there remained \$105,000,000 payable under section 209 of the law.

New Recommendations.

Among legislative recommendations of the commission were:

1. To provide punishment for any person offering or giving to any railroad employee money to influence his action or decision with respect to car service, and to provide for the punishment of the guilty employee.

2. To require the use of steel cars in passenger train service, and to prohibit the use of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars.

3. To place the power to award reparation wholly in the courts.

10,141,293 BALES OF COTTON GINNED TO DEC. 1

The Census Bureau today issued the following report of the amount of cotton ginned to December 1, from the crops of 1921 and 1920, respectively:

Total running bales, counting round as half bales, 7,640,870 and 10,141,293; round bales included, 15,859 and 19,139; American-Egyptian, 23,958 and 48,100; Sen Island, 2,915 and 967.

S-48 SINKS ON TRIAL TRIP; 45 ARE TAKEN OFF

(Continued from First Page.)

one saw these signals, for it was hours later when we got an answer to our constant flashlight 'S. O. S.' calls.

"We were busy in the afternoon making the submarine lighter. We discharged all her oil, and her two torpedoes. One end of the ship—the nose—was filled with water.

Hour for Transfer.
"We were mighty glad, I assure you, to sight the Standard Oil tanker, which was in charge of Captain Olson.

It required more than an hour for all the men to be transferred in small boats to the tanker. A number of us had been overcome by the fumes. We took turns slowly coming out. We didn't want the ship to go down with excess weight at the protruding end when help was so near.

"We did not get the torpedo tube at the protruding end opened until 9 p. m."

"Did you have anything to eat during all those hours?" the man was asked.

"Some of us ate a little canned stuff and sandwiches," he replied. "But we were too much concerned to do much eating."

"We were about 11 hours under water. After we got the tube opened it was a couple hours before we were rescued."

The speaker said the three naval men overcome by the fumes were not in bad condition and expected to be out of the hospital in a week or so.

R-9 Sent to Aid.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 8.—News received by the submarine base here of the sinking of the S-48 stated that she went down about two miles off Bridgeport and was lying in seventy feet of water with the bow protruding. All the crew were saved. The R-9 has been sent to Bridgeport to render any assistance possible.

Tug From Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 8.—News of the sinking of the submarine S-48 was received at the Lake Torpedo Boat office here about 6 o'clock this morning and a tug left immediately for the scene of the accident, about two miles off Bridgeport.

The S-48 left the Lake Torpedo Boat Company here yesterday for New London. She had on board a crew from the torpedo boat company and two naval officers. She was constructed at the lake plant here and had not been turned over to the Government.

The naval officers aboard were Lieutenant Commander Haas and Lieutenant Smith.

The tugs John Glen and Robert McAllister went out to the scene of the sinking early this forenoon and were standing by the sunken submarine, which lies in seventy feet of water with her bow protruding a distance of twenty feet, according to reports reaching shore.

Working apparatus has been sent from the submarine base at New London by orders of the Navy Department and an attempt will be made to assist the Lake Company in raising the sunken submarine.

that he had only pulled off its tail. The little animal watched its opportunity and started for a new hiding place, but was captured by the dogs.

HUNTER FIGHTS WOUNDED DEER IN DEATH STRUGGLE

WAYNESBORO, Pa., Dec. 8.—C. H. Baumgardner, of Amsterdam, Pa., in the newest freak hunting story and, what is more, brings the spoils to prove his contentions. While hunting in Deer Lick road section he sighted a four-pronged buck. Firing once, he wounded the deer, but the animal was able to limp away.

Chagrined at his ill-luck, Baumgardner gave chase, and for more than a mile down the mountainside, kept pretty well up with the animal. At last closing in, he was able to grasp the deer by the tail. This started a wrestling bout which assumed real roughness until a hunting knife thrust ended the contest.



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MRS. OBENCHAIN SAW DEATH FOR KENNEDY, CLAIM

Woman Testifies That She Heard "Belton Would Soon Pass Out."

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—When the trial of Arthur C. Burch for the alleged murder of J. Belton Kennedy was resumed in the Superior Court yesterday, the State called Mrs. Mary A. Bailiff of Los Angeles, who testified that last July, before Kennedy's death, Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain said that she feared "Belton would soon pass out," and also that she "could almost put her hand on the place where it would happen."

Mrs. Obenchain was indicted jointly with Burch and is to go to trial following his case, according to present plans.

Mrs. Bailiff said she was in a beauty parlor here last July when Mrs. Obenchain came and talked with her. Kennedy was shot early in August.

Mrs. Bailiff testified that she told Mrs. Obenchain of a dream in which she had seen the latter seated by a country road or boulevard. She testified that after this conversation Mrs. Obenchain began to cry and said:

"I know exactly what was meant," and then said that Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, mother of Belton, had taken the position that she would rather see her son dead than married to Mrs. Obenchain, and she thought "Belton would soon pass out."

Then she added the statement, according to the witness, that she could almost put her hand on the spot where it would happen.

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18 VESSELS ARE LOST OFF NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 8.—One tug and seventeen small fishing craft have been lost in a furious winter storm off this coast, reports indicated today.

Sixteen sailors are reported to have perished. The tug was the Imagination, built at Philadelphia sixty years ago, a blockade runner during the civil war.

Peanut Butter PIE CRUST



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YOU've often wondered why guests persist in leaving the crust on their plates after eating your pie.

Make Peanut Butter pie crust (best with Dr. Schindler's) for your next pie and serve it to your guests. You'll be surprised to see them devour it—and smack their lips, besides!

Mix two tablespoonsful of Dr. Schindler's Peanut Butter with equal quantity of water or milk, and beat to a cream. To one cup of flour (treat in the same way as ordinary shortening) add cold water sufficient to make a dough of the right consistency. This pastry may be safely eaten by many who cannot assimilate ordinary pastry.

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